

NEWMARKET URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WEST SUFFOLK.

R E P O R T



of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1949.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District of
Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for the year
ending 31st December, 1949.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmunds.
July 1950.

To:-

The Chairman & Members of the Urban
District Council of Newmarket.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration my
fourteenth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being that for
the year ended 31st December, 1949.

In February 1949 the Council were gratified to receive a visit
from Dr. J. Cauchi of the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, in pursuance
of the re-introduction of the Ministry's policy to establish contact
between those engaged in dealing with local Public Health problems and
the Central Officers.

Rev. C. S. Scott, Chairman of the Council, Mr. E. W. Powter,
Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mr. J. Crabb, Clerk of the
Council, Mr. F. B. Waterfall, Engineer & Surveyor, Mr. G. Penistone,
Sanitary Inspector, and the Medical Officer of Health met Dr. Cauchi
who undertook a tour of the District which included visits to the
Water Works, Swimming Pool, Sewage Works, Refuse Destructor Works,
Cowsheds, Central Slaughter House, Ice-cream Factory, and a Stable-boys'
Hostel.

During this tour the various Public Health problems confronting
the Council were discussed and the feeling emerged that a contact had
been established which would allow a personal approach to be made by the
Ministry to any problems referred to them from this District.

Dr. Cauchi attended a meeting of the Newmarket & District
Medical Society, where he met the General Practitioners of the Area
and the Medical Staff of White Lodge Hospital. Although Dr. Cauchi
explained that his visit to this Society was quite informal, he did,
nevertheless, convey to the members the wish of the Ministry of Health
and the Public Health Authority to maintain the closest helpful
co-operation with the whole of the medical profession.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.H., D.P.H. (Durham),
Cert. Mental Deficiency and Allied Subjects (London),
appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but holds in
addition the following appointments:- Medical Officer of Health,
Thedwastre R.D.C., Cosford R.D.C., Thingoe R.D.C. & Mildenhall R.D.C.

(b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector.

G. Penistone, M.S.I.A., Cert. S.I.B.,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods,
Cert. Smoke Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute,
appointed August 1946.

Public Health Committee.

Councillor Mr. E. W. Powter, Chairman.

" Mrs. A. F. Fuller.
" Mrs. C. Leader.
" Mr. J. Andrew.
" Mr. M. Griffiths.
" Mr. R. J. Hill.
" Mr. J. G. Linford.
" Rev. C. S. Scott, Chairman of the Council, Ex-officio.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	..	..	..	..	5,640 acres.
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population	..	..	..	1949.	(1948)	(1947)
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	..	..	..	3,070	(3,038)	(2,890)
Rateable Value	..	..	..	£75,420	(£74,721)	(£73,193)
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	£281	(£278)	(£266)

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	1949. (1948) (1947)	1949. (1948) (1947)	1949. (1948) (1947)
Illegitimate	128 (135) (153)	70 (79) (77)	58 (56) (76)
	9 (12) (8)	6 (7) (5)	3 (5) (3)

Stillbirths.

Legitimate	2 (Nil) (3)	1 (Nil) (1)	1 (Nil) (2)
Illegitimate	1 (Nil) (Nil)	1 (Nil) (Nil)	Nil (Nil) (Nil)

England and Wales.
1936 to 1945.

<u>Birth Rate.</u> (Live births per 1000 civilian population)	<u>Decade Average.</u>	<u>1949.</u>	<u>(1948)</u>	<u>(1947)</u>	<u>1949. (1948) (1947)</u>
13.3	14.1	15.2	17.9	16.7	(17.9) (20.5)

<u>Rate of Illegitimate Births per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>(89)</u>	<u>(52)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>
28.1	21.4	(Nil)	(18.3)	-	(-)	(-)	

<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & still) births.</u>	<u>28.1</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>(Nil)</u>	<u>(18.3)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>
13.3	14.1	(12.6)	(12.0)	11.7	(10.8)	(12.0)	

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year. All infants per 1000 live births.</u>	<u>41.4</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>(13.6)</u>	<u>(37.3)</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>(41)</u>
39.9	62.5	(7.5)	(26.1)	-	(-)	(-)	

<u>Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	<u>63.3</u>	<u>111.1</u>	<u>(83.3)</u>	<u>(25)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(-)</u>	<u>(-)</u>
39.9	62.5	(7.5)	(26.1)	-	(-)	(-)	

The total number of Live Births to Newmarket Residents during 1949 was 137, of which 118 were born in Newmarket and 19 elsewhere. Of the 118 babies born in Newmarket only 10 were born at the home of their parents, 21 were born in the Cardigan Street Nursing Home and the remaining 87 were born at White Lodge Hospital. It will thus be noted that White Lodge Hospital in this as in many other branches of medicine is satisfying the great need of the town.

The total number of deaths during 1949, 137, exactly equalled the total number of Live Births to Newmarket Residents.

In 1949 of the 137 deaths, 75 were Male and 62 Female (122 deaths in 1948 and 108 in 1947), and included no deaths from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 and 30), 20 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough or Diarrhoea (under 2 years).

Deaths of Infants under one year of age during 1949 were nine (5 Male and 3 Female legitimate, 1 Male illegitimate). In 1948 the figure was 2, and in 1947 there were 6. The nine deaths of infants under one year of age occurred -

- 3 in the first day of life (Prematurity, Prematurity, Maternal Toxaemia)
- 2 in the first week of life (Prematurity, Birth Injury)
- 1 in the second week of life (Broncho-Pneumonia)
- 1 in the fourth month of life (Congenital Blood Disease)
- 1 in the tenth month of life (Broncho-Pneumonia)
- 1 in the twelfth month of life (Purulent Meningitis).

Other five deaths occurred in the nonage -

- 1 at thirteen months (Tubercular Meningitis)
- 1 at six years (Congenital Heart)
- 1 at seven years (Congenital Hydrocephalus)
- 1 at twelve years (Road Traffic)
- 1 at sixteen years (Acute Leukaemia).

The following table gives the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures. The deaths are classified under the headings given in the New Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1948.

CAUSES OF DEATHS. Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.

M. = Male.
F. = Female.

	Under 1 year.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	TOTAL Registrar General's figures.
6. Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
7. Tuberculosis, Other forms.	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
8. Syphilitic Diseases.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	1 -
9. Influenza.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	1 1
13. Cancer Buccal Cavity &c (M) Uterus (F)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	1 1
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 1	2 1
15. Cancer of Breast.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- 1	- 3
16. Cancer of all other sites.	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	5 -	4 2	9 3
18. Cerebral Haemorrhage.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 7	3 7
19. Heart Disease.	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	4 7	15 17	20 24
20. Other circulatory diseases.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	4 4	4 5
21. Bronchitis.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	5 3	6 3
22. Pneumonia.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	4 1	6 2
23. Other respiratory diseases.	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	1 -	- -	3 -
27. Other digestive diseases.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1
28. Nephritis.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	4 -
31. Prematurity.	2 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 2
32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease.	2 -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 3
33. Suicide.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	1 1
34. Road Traffic Accidents.	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
35. Other violent causes.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -
36. All other causes.	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- 3	1 4	4 7
TOTAL:	Males.	6 -	1 -	2 -	2 -	4 -	18 -	42 -
	Females.	- 3	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- 14	- 43
								- 62

Year.	Rateable Value.	Penny Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar- General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year.	Births.			Stillbirths.
							Legit- imate.	Illegit- imate.	Legit- imate.	
1936.	£71,889	£269	2,790	9,400	106	4	-	101	5	3
1937.	£72,018	£268	2,795	9,330	107	3	-	98	8	2
1938.	£72,531	£268	2,809	9,207	133	5	1	102	8	2
1939.	£72,426	£269	2,812	9,202	101	4	1	86	5	4
1940.	£72,000	£268	2,805	9,420	109	4	1	104	6	5
1941.	£71,125	£267	2,802	9,447	127	5	1	148	2	3
1942.	£71,539	£280	2,794	8,860	132	6	-	124	6	3
1943.	£71,683	£280	2,792	8,618	155	4	-	113	10	5
1944.	£71,711	£280	2,790	8,546	133	7	1	140	11	5
1945.	£72,396	£282	2,795	8,492	104	3	-	113	18	3
DECade TOTALS.	-	-	-	-	1,207	45	5	1,129	79	35
1936 to 1945. ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.	£71,932	£273	2,856	9,052	121	45	05	113	8	35
1946.	£72,591	£282	2,856	8,743	127	7	Nil	140	15	4
1947.	£73,193	£266	2,890	9,019	108	5	1	153	8	3
1948.	£74,721	£278	3,038	9,680	122	1	1	135	12	Nil
1949.	£75,420	£281	3,070	9,740	137	8	1	128	9	2
										One

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SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge, under the directorship of Dr. R. M. Fry, provide an excellent bacteriological service and an abundance of advice and enthusiasm.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. } These services are supplied
(c) NURSING IN THE HOME. } by the County Council.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES. Air Vice-Marshall T. J. Kelly, Medical Superintendent of White Lodge Hospital, has supplied the following list of Out-Patient Clinics held at White Lodge Hospital:-

CLINIC.	DAY.	TIME.	SPECIALIST.
MEDICAL.	Wednesday. " 1st, 3rd & 5th.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. Arden Jones. Dr. Smillie. Dr. Martin.
SURGICAL.	Tuesday. Friday.	11 a.m.-12 noon. 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Mr. Rowlands.
ORTHOPAEDIC.	Tuesday. Friday. " School.	10.30 a.m.-12 noon. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. 10 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Jamieson.
GYNAECOLOGY. (& Post-Natal)	Tuesday. Thursday. Alt. Fridays.	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Professor Maxwell.
Ante-Natal.	Tuesday. Thursday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m. 2 p.m.-4 p.m. 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Mr. Oswald Lloyd.
EAR, NOSE, THROAT.	Monday. (Principally Hearing Aids)	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Mr. Williamson.
EYES.	Tuesday. (1st, 2nd, 3rd & 5th) " School.	2 p.m.-4 p.m. 2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Miss Perrers Taylor.
CHEST. (T.B.) Consultations & refills.	Thursday.	2 p.m.-4 p.m.	Dr. Arden Jones.
PAEDIATRICS.	Saturday. (2nd & 4th)	10 a.m.-12 noon.	Dr. Gairdner.
DENTAL.	Monday. Wednesday. Friday.	9.30 a.m.-12 noon. do. do.	Mr. Pountain.
SKIN.	2nd Thurs. in month. 4th Fri. " "	10.30 a.m.-12 noon. 10 a.m. - 12 noon.	Dr. Whittle. Dr. Grace Griffiths.

(e) HOSPITALS. As noted, 87 of the 137 live births in 1949 occurred at White Lodge Hospital.

Of the 137 Deaths of Newmarket Residents, 33 occurred beyond our District and 104 in our District. The place of death was, 5 at friends homes outside the District, 70 at their own home, and 62 at hospitals, as under:-

- 23 White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket.
- 11 Rous Memorial Hospital, "
- 15 St. Mary's " Bury St. Edmunds.
- 6 Walnutree Hospital, Sudbury.
- 3 St. Audry's Hospital, Melton.
- 1 West Suffolk General Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.
- 1 Guy's Hospital, Southwark.
- 1 University College Hospital, St. Pancras.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Newmarket Waterworks Company Limited supplies the Urban District. All properties, except two farms and thirteen houses, have piped supplies laid on to the properties.

Two wells in the chalk at Southfields Pumping Station, connected by an adit, are the source of supply. The water is chlorinated and pumped to a storage reservoir at Warren Hill which has a capacity of 260,000 gallons.

The supply was maintained without any cuts throughout the year.

During the year, 16 samples were taken direct from the well at Southfields for bacteriological examination. All samples were reported as satisfactory, 15 showing Nil B. Coli per 100 mls, and the remaining one 8 B. Coli per 100 mls. In this case the B. Coli were 100% non-faecal.

20 samples of water were taken direct from the mains and all were satisfactory, showing counts of Nil B. Coli per 100 mls.

4 samples of water were taken from a private well, and of these three were unsatisfactory, the last sample showing evidence of recent pollution. The premises concerned also had a main water supply available which was mixed with the well water in a large storage tank so as to economise on water charges. As a result of the unsatisfactory samples the well was closed and only mains water was used.

A sample of water from the well at Southfields Pumping Station was submitted to Dr. S. Greenburgh, Public Analyst, for chemical examination and the following is a copy of his certificate:-

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

Sample of Water labelled "Newmarket Waterworks Co's. Well at Southfields Pumping Station (not filtered or chlorinated)" received at 2 p.m. on the 4th November, 1949, from G. Penistone, Esq., Newmarket Urban District Council.

Time of sampling 10.10 a.m. 4.11.49.
Temperature of sample 51°F

Physical Examination Clear and bright, odourless and tasteless.

General Chemical Examination. Reaction pH 7.2

	parts per 100,000.
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	2.3
Ammonical Nitrogen "N	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen "N	0.0008
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen as N	0.65
<u>Hardness as CaCO₃</u> . (Clark)	
Temporary	17.88
Permanent	6.02
Permanganate figure (3 hrs. at 37°C)	0.0348
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	25.0
Total Solids	44.5
Poisonous Metals	absent
<u>Mineral Analysis.</u>	
Calcium as Ca	12.72
Magnesium as Mg	trace
Carbonate as CO ₃	14.60
Chloride as Cl	2.35
Sulphate as SO ₄	1.45
Nitrate as NO ₃	2.88
Iron	Nil

Microscopical examination of deposit.

None.

Bacteriological Examination.

Coliform organisms absent in 100 mls.

Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 37° C = 3
Number of micro-organisms per ml. developing on Agar at 21° C = 40

Plumbo-Solvency. No action on lead in 3 days at 18° to 21° C.

Remarks. The results obtained on the analysis of this sample do not show any evidence of pollution with harmful organic or inorganic matter.

I am of opinion that this water is fit for drinking purposes.

S. GREENBURGH.

10th November, 1949.

Public Analyst.

"

1. (ii) DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE. As described in previous Annual Reports there are two sewage works in the Urban District - the main Newmarket Disposal Works and the Exning Sewage Works.

The Council were unable to proceed during 1949 with their desire to utilise electricity in the running of these Works.

As a provision against the fouling of sewers the Eastern Gas Board delivered by tanker and deposited on the Sewage Works site 480 loads of gas liquor during 1949.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The final effluent from the Sewage Works is given land treatment before being discharged into the stream which joins the River Snail at Snailwell.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. In the District only the two farms and thirteen houses, without a piped water supply, are without water closets.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. Cleansing of streets and road gullies, collection of house refuse, shop refuse, trade refuse, and salvage, is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Waterfall, the Engineer and Surveyor.

Refuse is now collected by the new Scammell Scarab with Essloo Self-loading 18 cub.yd. Refuse Collector. A total of 851 loads were collected and disposed of at the Refuse Destructor Works for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

135 two ton lorry loads of Shop Refuse were collected by the Council, and 445 loads of various capacity, of Trade Refuse, were brought to the Works by private traders, during the year ending 31st December, 1949.

Owing to the bad condition of the Refuse Destructor Cells, as an experiment the Council resorted to Controlled Tipping in November 1949, on the Sewage Works site, and this appears to be working quite satisfactorily.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. Penistone. I wish to record my most grateful thanks to Mr. Penistone for his excellent co-operation and work.

Dwelling Houses.

Number of dwelling houses inspected under Public Health or Housing Acts	..	..	..	..	..	67
Total number of inspections or re-inspections thereunder						246
Number of houses inspected after Infectious Disease					11	
Infectious Disease visits and re-visits				..	..	23
Houses visited re Overcrowding			..	..	..	12
Number of visits paid re Overcrowding			..	..	..	13
Number of verminous houses inspected			..	..	..	21
Number of visits and re-visits re verminous premises			..	..	..	65
Miscellaneous housing visits	..	..	..	..	..	52

Various Inspections.

Visits re Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	44
Bacteriological samples of water from well at Southfields Pumping Station	..	..	..	..	..	16
Bacteriological samples of water from mains				..	..	20
Bacteriological samples of water from private wells					..	4
Water sample from well at Southfields Pumping Station for Chemical Analysis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water samples from Swimming Pool			..	..	..	6
Inspections at Swimming Pool	..	..	..	..	..	36
Inspections re choked and/or defective drains, drain testing						111
Inspections of Stables	..	..	..	..	..	13
Inspections of Fried Fish Shops			..	..	..	16
Visits re Common Lodging Houses			..	..	..	1
Visits re Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	8
Inspections of Factories	..	..	..	..	..	65
Inspections re Outworkers Premises			..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	6
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	5
Visits re Rats and Mice (in addition to Rodent Officers)						45
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	7
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	10
Shops Act	..	..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	52
Visits to Slaughterhouse for Meat Inspection				..	..	378
Meat Inspection at Shops, etc.			..	..	..	20
Visits to Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	49
Visits to Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	28
Visits to Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	53
Visits to Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	6
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops			..	..	..	21
Visits to Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	..	..	68
Visits re Ice-cream Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	13
Visits to Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	10
Visits to Restaurants and Cafes			..	..	..	10
Visits to Markets	..	..	..	..	..	52
Visits re Milk Sampling	..	..	..	..	..	13
Miscellaneous Food Visits	..	..	..	..	..	3
Petroleum and Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	11
Number of Informal Notices served in 1949				..	..	61
Number of Informal Notices outstanding from 1948					..	32
Number of Informal Notices complied with in 1949					..	73
Number of Informal Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1949					..	20
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1949				..	..	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding from 1948					..	1
Number of Statutory Notices complied with in 1949					..	1
(a) By Owners	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners					..	Nil
Number of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1949.					..	Nil

Work done after service of Notices.

Informal. Formal.

Roofs repaired	7	1
Walls repaired	13	1
Damp conditions abated	16	1
Ceilings repaired	6	-
Floors repaired	2	-
Windows repaired	11	-
Doors repaired	1	-
Fireplaces, ovens, cooking ranges repaired or renewed	8	-
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	7	-
Water closets repaired or renewed	6	-
Drains repaired or renewed	16	-
Drains cleansed	26	-
Sink waste pipes provided	2	-
Chimney stacks repaired	1	-
Yard paving repaired	1	-
Dustbins provided	1	-
Nuisance from keeping of animals abated	1	-
Accumulations of manure or refuse removed	7	-
Factories cleansed and limewashed	2	-
Factory water closets cleansed and repaired	1	-
Factory workrooms provided with thermometers	4	-

Food Premises.

Washing accommodation provided	2	-
Walls repaired	2	-
Floors repaired	2	-
Hot water supply provided	4	-
Sink waste pipes repaired	1	-
Walls and ceilings cleansed and limewashed	1	-
Ventilated space provided between W.C. compartment and food storage room	1	-
	<u>152</u>	<u>3</u>

Factory Act, 1937.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises.	Number on Register.	Number of		
		Inspections,	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	34	27	4	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	51	38	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority as (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	85	65	4	Nil

~~as~~ i.e. Electrical Stations (Section 103 (1)), Institutions. (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).



Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred. To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).					
Thermometers not provided in work-rooms.	4	4	Nil	3	Nil
TOTAL:	7	7	Nil	5	Nil

OUTWORK, Section 110. Making, etc. Wearing apparel, M/c. line No.13, One out-worker in August list required by Sect.110(1) (c).

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. 12 inspections were made under the Shops Act, 1934, and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

(v) CAMPING SITES. There are no licensed camping sites in the district. One application was received for a licence to use land as a site for moveable dwellings. The site was not provided with sanitary accommodation and the licence was refused. A caravan which had been stationed on the site was removed to another site more than 100 yards distant. The caravan in question which is a trailer caravan and capable of being moved, is not used for camping purposes but is intended to remain on the site as a permanent dwelling. At the end of the year action was being commenced regarding the removal of the van from the new site.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. Newmarket has no heavy industries and is, therefore, comparatively free from industrial atmospheric pollution.

Seven smoke observations were made during the year, all in connection with smoke nuisance from a laundry chimney. This chimney emits a dense black column of smoke which spreads and creates a smoke pall polluting the otherwise bright and clear air of Newmarket.

The owners have been co-operative in attempting to reduce this nuisance, but as the boiler is overloaded it is impossible to satisfy the steam demand without forcing the boiler and creating smoke. A new boiler plant is on order but delivery is not expected until late in 1950.

To try and minimise the nuisance the owners approached the Ministry of Power and asked for a higher quality of fuel to be supplied. As a result the boiler plant has been inspected by a Ministry engineer, and an expert stoker was sent to carry out a trial working of the boiler. This trial working only confirmed previous opinion, as, despite the expert stoking, dense black smoke was emitted throughout the test. It is to be hoped that, as a result of this official investigation, a low volatile fuel will be obtained which will reduce the nuisance until such time as the new boiler plant is obtained.

(vii) SWIMMING POOL. The Council own a modern open-air swimming pool. Water from the pool is obtained from the Newmarket Water Company's mains and is treated with a Bell horizontal sand filter and suitable chlorination plant.

Six samples of swimming pool water were taken for bacteriological examination and all were reported as satisfactory. Five samples showed Nil B.Coli per 100 mls., the remaining one showing 2 B.Coli per 100 mls. (Non-faecal).

36 inspections were also made regarding the cleanliness of dressing boxes, sanitary accommodation, and pool surroundings.

The swimming pool was open from 6th May to 14th September, 1949. The number of tickets sold was 26,614 of which 8,618 were adults, 17,410 were children, and 586 members of H.M. Forces who were admitted at a reduced rate. In addition there were 15 adult and 89 children season ticket holders.

Arrangements were also made with the West Suffolk Education Committee and the Cambridgeshire Education Committee for the attendance of school children on each morning, Monday to Friday, during the school summer term.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN. 17 houses infested with bed bugs were inspected during the year and the premises and furniture were treated by the Council's staff using Zaldecide D.D.T. spray.

1 house infested with fleas, and 1 house infested with corn weevils were also treated with Zaldecide D.D.T.

2 complaints were received of houses becoming infested with wood lice, In both cases the infestation was remedied by the removal of damp accumulations of earth in the house yards where the wood lice were found in large numbers.

1 hotel kitchen was disinfested of cockroaches.

65 visits and re-visits were paid to verminous premises.

22 visits were paid to houses occupied by tenants who had been allotted Council houses in order that the dwelling which they occupied and their furniture could be inspected and if necessary freed from vermin before removal to a new house. Six of the bed bug infestations were discovered as a result of these visits, and of these five were houses subject to demolition orders.

(ix) RATS AND MICE. The Council employ two operators on the work of rodent destruction, and systematic treatment of the district has been carried out in addition to treatment of complaints as they arose.

Free treatment is given to dwelling houses but a charge is made for treatments carried out at business premises. The charge, which was at a flat rate of 2/6d. per hour inclusive of time and materials, was increased to 4/- per hour as and from the 1st October, 1949, due to increased costs of wages and materials.

As in the previous year, test baiting of the sewers showed only slight infestation and two maintenance treatments were carried out in those parts of the sewer system found to be affected.

Six treatments were carried out at the Council's Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works at Exning Road, and three treatments at the Exning Sewage Works. A total of 468 rat bodies was found after treatment at these premises.

Trainers of race horses continued to co-operate by having their stables and associated buildings treated for the destruction of rats. Treatment at these premises is limited because of the extreme safety measures adopted; baits cannot always be laid where they would be most effective. Good work has been done within the limits of safety, 37 treatments were carried out and 683 rat bodies found.

Summary of Treatments carried out.

Type of Premises.	No. of Treatments.	Rat Bodies Found.
Dwelling Houses.	659	1116
Business Premises.	40	150
Racing Stables and Studs.	37	683
Sewage and Refuse Disposal Works.	9	468
	<u>745</u>	<u>2,417</u>

(x) SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary accommodation at schools were examined during 10 inspections.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	67
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	246
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	13
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	13
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	13
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	54
2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</u>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	53
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners (outstanding from 1948)	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	18
(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses closed in pursuance of Closing Orders.	Nil

11. Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	1
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	1
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(c) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	10
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	79
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil

TABLE ONE.

Males	Females	Children under 10 years.	No. of Families	No. of this composition.
1	-	-	12	x
1	-	-	4	x
-	1	-	7	x
-	2	-	1	
1	1	-	75	
-	1	1	1	
1	1	1	89	
1	2	-	10	
2	1	-	12	
-	3	-	2	
1	1	2	35	
1	2	1	5	
2	1	1	8	
2	2	-	9	
3	1	-	5	
1	1	3	5	
1	2	2	6	
1	3	1	1	
2	1	2	3	
2	2	1	4	
2	3	-	1	
3	2	-	4	
4	1	-	1	
2	3	1	3	
2	4	-	1	
3	2	1	1	
3	3	-	11	
4	1	1	1	
2	3	2	1	
			319	

* alone but hope to marry.

x Living alone.

My 1948 Annual Report quoted the number of "Active Applicants for Council Houses at 28th February, 1949, as 361 families, totalling 1,138 persons, and suggested that their needs might be met by the provision of 315 houses (40 Two-bedroomed, 250 Three-bedroomed and 25 Four-bedroomed) and by making use of some of the houses applicants vacated.

It will be noted from Table Two, which indicates the "Total Post-War Dwellings Provided" and the "Houses in Course of Erection" that a mere 7 Council Houses were completed during 1949, that 28 Family Units were "Provided by Conversions" (which are of a temporary nature), whilst 27 Council Houses were "In Course of Erection" at the end of 1949.

The Council own 312 Pre-War built Council Houses.

TABLE TWO.

		Post-War				
		1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	Total.
COUNCIL HOUSES.						
Completed.		Traditional.	-	34	30	5
		Prefabricated.	35	15	**	-
		Easiform.	-	-	98	2
						100
						219
Conversions.		Family Units provided by Council.	17	13	32	28
						90
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.						
Houses completed.			3	5	3	5
		Conversions.	5	20	10	11
		Family Units provided.				46
						371
HOUSES IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT END OF						
					1948.	1949.
COUNCIL HOUSES.		Roofed and plastered		2	7	
		Roofed		-	8	
		Eaves Level		-	-	
		Damp Course Level		-	4	
		Footings		-	8	
		Total Council		2	27	
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.				Nil	4	
		Houses in course of erection			31	

The prospect of meeting the needs of "Active Applicants" for Council Houses in a reasonable time appears very remote as the "Active List" of 361 families comprising 1,138 persons has now (July 1950) decreased only to 319 families comprising 1,018 persons. These 319 families include 266 families (846 persons) living in Newmarket and 53 families (172 persons) living outside of Newmarket but desiring to make Newmarket their home.

The size of family on the "Active List" indicated in Table One may be summarised as follows:-

12	applicants hoping to be married.
11	" living alone.
77	" with, in family, 2 persons.
113	" " " " 3 "
62	" " " " 4 "
25	" " " " 5 "
17	" " " " 6 "
1	" " " " 7 "
1	" " " " 8 "

Much, very much, has been written and said about the need for a solution to the housing problem, but all the recording and verbal utterances have not yet conveyed more than an iota of the misery, frustration and discontent of the unfortunate, who, whilst awaiting this solution copes also with similar problems, including financial stringency, atom bomb threat, etc., which vex those adequately housed.

It is small wonder that the Council, appreciating the urgency, are led to take every step to ensure that no part of the delay can possibly be attributed to them - even, unfortunately, to the extent of appearing militant to the leaders of the race-horse industry who are equally as concerned as the Council to see that the Town prospers.

To cope with the repeated enquiries of those awaiting Council Houses or "Conversions" (a roof to their head), to collect, sort and present the circumstances of applicants which will allow the Council to choose the appropriate tenant when a house becomes available, to ensure that Council Houses are treated with the care that their difficulty of procurement and value merits and that they are used without annoyance to other tenants has been the very difficult task undertaken by Miss D.V.Nicholls, A.I.H., since her appointment as Whole-time Housing Welfare Officer, on the 1st November, 1947.

Miss Nicholls at the end of 1949 was expected to deal with at least 840 families comprised as follows:-

319 Families on "Active" List without dwellings.

312 " in Pre-War Council Houses.
162 " " "

169 " " Post-War Traditional & Easiform Council Houses.
52 " " Post-War Traditional & Easiform Council Houses.

90 " "Conversions", hutments & Requisitioned Properties.

840 Families

The Housing Welfare Officer receives applications for accommodation, interviews applicants on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, or at other odd times by appointment, assists in the correct completion of the application form, investigates the circumstances and home conditions of the applicants, personally presents a report to the House Letting Committee and carries out the actual letting of the house to the applicant which the Committee has approved. She inspects properties as they become vacant and advises necessary decoration and repair before re-letting.

Her duties in Council House Management include the periodical inspection of Council property, advising careless tenants on the care and cleanliness of Council property, and the encouragement of tenants to keep the gardens cultivated and tidy, the organising of a garden competition to promote interest of tenants in the garden, thus preserving the amenities of the estate and providing wholesome food for the family, the control of unsightly fowl houses and erections on the new Council House Estates to avoid the unsightliness of uncontrolled erections of all shapes, sizes and ugliness which occurred on Pre-war estates when the tenants began to keep live-stock or other materials.

The Housing Welfare Officer must also exhibit social welfare as applied to tenants on the Council Estates, the helping of "cases of distress", and must investigate and deal with the multifarious complaints of tenants which arise from the actions of a small number of thoughtless persons and include such actions as excessive noise from wireless sets, continual breaking of full milk bottles, shaking of dusty mats over neighbours property, nearness to livingroom window of noisy motor bicycles which belch offensive exhaust fumes, noise from brass musical instruments played without mute, bicycles left in communal passages in the dark which people might fall over, seed blowing from obnoxious weeds, crowing of cockerels, offence from neighbour's live-stock and occasional noise and disturbance during the night of persons under the influence of drink.

It would be exceedingly difficult, indeed, wellnigh impossible, in such an appointment to avoid unpleasantness with everybody - but offset against the few with animosity Miss Nicholls may count the very many to whom she has been a help and comfort whilst filling this truly important and worthwhile position.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. 13 samples of milk were taken with results as tabulated below.

MILK Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples.	PHOSPHATASE TEST.	METHYLENE BLUE TEST.	Total number of Unsatisfactory Samples.	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Pasteur- ised.	10	10	-	10	-
Raw - Ungraded.	3	-	-	1	2
TOTAL:	13	10	-	11	2

All the samples of Pasteurised milk, therefore, were satisfactory and passed both the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests.

The two unsatisfactory samples of raw milk were produced outside the District, and in these cases information was sent to the officers of the District concerned for their attention.

27 visits were paid to cowsheds and dairies to supervise the production, handling and distribution of milk.

The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into operation on the 1st October, 1949, and as and from that date the Council ceased to be the Authority concerned with the registration of cowsheds, cowkeepers, and the supervision of the production of milk. This duty has now passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, the Council ceased to be responsible for the supervision of the Pasteurisation of Milk, this duty now being undertaken by the County Council.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. All slaughtering of animals for human consumption for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural Districts takes place at the Government Controlled slaughterhouse in the town. The slaughterhouse was also used for the slaughtering of animals for the Ely district during a short period when the Ely slaughterhouse required extensive repairs necessitating its closure.

A 100% inspection of all carcases and organs was maintained throughout the year and 378 visits were paid to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection. 20 inspections of meat were also carried out at shops and the meat allocation depot.

The high standard of cleanliness of the slaughterhouse and equipment mentioned in last year's report has been maintained, and the staff of the slaughterhouse are to be commended on their efforts in this direction.

In accordance with Ministry of Food Circular MF 5/48 special examination has been made of all carcases and organs of beef to detect *Cysticercus Bovis*. Seven cases were discovered during the year, 5 being affected in the external masseter muscles, and 2 in the heart. The lesions were confirmed by microscopical examination at the Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge. In each case the carcase of the affected animal was removed to Government cold store for 21 days, and thereafter released for sale.

The percentage of cows found to be affected with tuberculosis fell from 39.31% in 1947 and 40.36 in 1948 to 28.53 in 1949.

One calf was found to be affected with congenital tuberculosis and details were notified to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Unfortunately, the calf had been purchased in a market and the dam of the calf could not be traced.

Carcases and Parts of Carcases Condemned.

<u>Beasts.</u>	Whole carcases	22	<u>Pigs.</u>	Whole carcases	10
Part	"	24	Part	"	3
<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	Whole	6	<u>Calves.</u>	Whole carcases	3
Lambs.	Part	Nil	Part	"	Nil

Offals Condemned 1949.

Cattle.	Cattle other than Cows.		Cows.		
	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Other Diseases.	Total.
Heads.	79	16	35	2	132
Lungs.	116	103	83	23	325
Hearts.	5	5	3	2	15
Livers.	32	22	32	47	338
Kidneys.	2	1	6	5	14
Skirts.	21	4	21	1	47
Spleens.	9	7	8	10	34
Stomachs.	7	5	6	2	20
Mesenteries and Intestines.	11	2	12	1	26
Udders.	-	-	-	2	2
<u>Pigs.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
Heads.	-	-	-		
Lungs.	1	31	32		
Hearts.	1	15	16		
Livers.	1	12	13		
Kidneys.	-	1	1		
Mesenteries and Intestines.	1	2	3		
Stomachs.	-	-	-		
<u>Sheep.</u>					
Heads.	-	-	-		
Lungs.	-	19	19		
Hearts.	-	7	7		
Livers.	-	22	22		
Kidneys.	-	-	-		
Stomachs.	-	-	-		
<u>Calves.</u>					
Lungs.	-	1	1		

Total weight of Meat and Offals condemned:- 13 tons, 2 cwt. 1 qr, 4 lbs.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed.	1,238	347	347	2,612	264
Number inspected.	1,238	347	347	2,612	264
<u>All diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	5	3	2	6	10
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	289	91	1	30	38
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	23.75	27.09	0.86	1.38	18.18
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	7	7	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	158	92	-	-	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	13.33	28.53	0.29	-	0.76

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND OR OTHERWISE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

132 tins of meat.	20 jars of pickles or sauce.	33 lbs. of dried fruit.
358 tins of fish.	32 melons.	30 lbs. of sausages.
178 tins of vegetables.	45 eggs.	28 lbs. shredded beef suet
228 tins of milk.	2 pkts. pudding mixture.	12 lbs. of grapes.
22 tins of fruit.	168 lbs. prawns.	17 lbs. Chitterling Mould.
9 tins or jars of jam, marmalade, etc.	107 lbs. Cheese Trimmings.	14 lbs. of Savoury
	70 lbs. of wet fish.	Whalemeat Roll.

Total weight condemned - 13 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.

{c) ADULTERATION, ETC.
(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. } No change.

(c) NUTRITION. The British Restaurant, inaugurated by the Council in 1941, under the direction of the Chairman of its Committee, Councillor H. G. Keegan, served a most important function in exemplary fashion until its closure on 16th July, 1949.

Meals served from 1/1/49 to 16/7/49.

Adults @ 1/3d.	11,826
Children @ 6d.	2,506
Post Office Workers @ 1/3d.	86
Cups of tea @ 2d.	14,554

Meals served off Premises

744 @ 1/3d.
149 @ 6d.

(f) SHELL-FISH. (Mulluscan). } No change.
(g) WATER-CRESS.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year. These are the final numbers after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Disease Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1949.

			Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Food Poisoning.	Infective Hepatitis.	
			M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	
Grand Total:	M.	F.	431	221	210.	Totals	4	6	14	13	200	183
							1	1	1	5	1	1
Age 0 to under 1.							-	-	-	-	1	-
1 "	"	3					-	4	4	30	36	-
3 "	"	5					-	1	5	42	36	-
5 "	"	10					2	1	4	-	10	92
10 "	"	15					2	4	-	10	11	-
15 "	"	25					-	-	-	-	2	-
25 "	"	45					-	-	-	-	3	-
45 "	"	65					-	-	1	-	-	1
65 & over.							-	-	-	-	1	-

T U B E R C U L O S I S.

New Cases and Mortality during 1949.

During 1949 there were 16 new cases as follows:-

12 Pulmonary: 6 Males, aged 26, 27, 33, 34, 51, 58 years.
6 Females, aged 14, 15, 26, 29, 30, 43 years.
4 Non-Pulmonary: 1 Male, aged 6 months.
3 Females, aged 7, 13, 29 years.

There were 2 deaths:- 1 Male, Pulmonary, aged 34 years.
1 Male, Non-Pulmonary, aged 13 months.

58 Tuberculosis cases remained on the Register at the end of 1949 (21 Male, 26 Female, Pulmonary, 2 Male, 9 Female, Non-Pulmonary).

The notifications of the usual Infectious Diseases from 1936 is indicated by the following Table and Graphs A & B on page 19.

TABLE.

	1949.	1947.	1946.	1937.	1936.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	1	-	-	-	1 π
Food Poisoning.	2	12	2	-	-
Poliomyelitis.	-	3	-	4	-
Encephalitis Lethargica.	-	-	-	3 $\pi\pi$	-

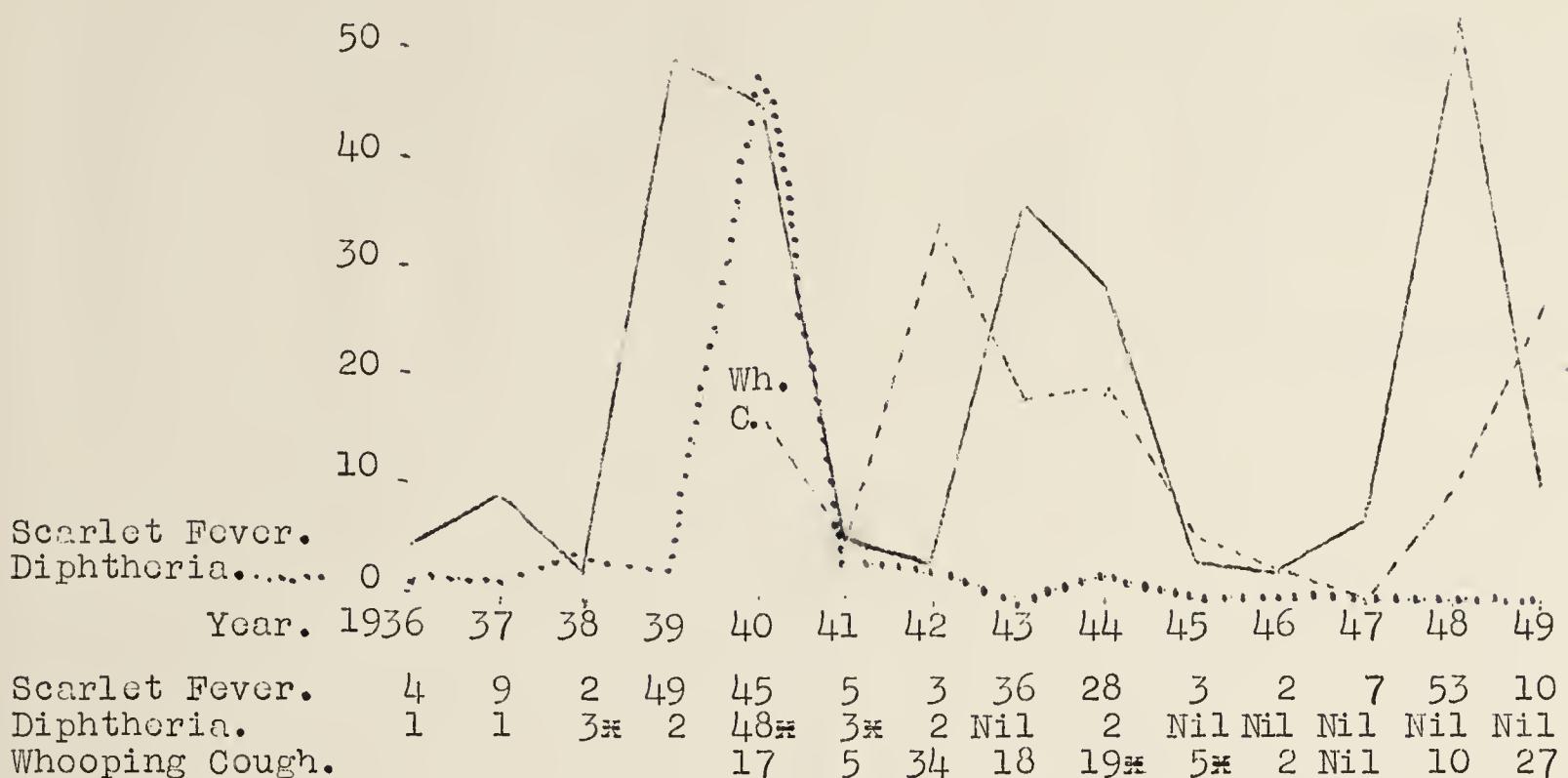
π One death.

$\pi\pi$ Two Deaths.



GRAPH A.NEWMARKET U.D.C. NOTIFICATIONS, 1936-1949.
SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH.

1" = 20 cases.

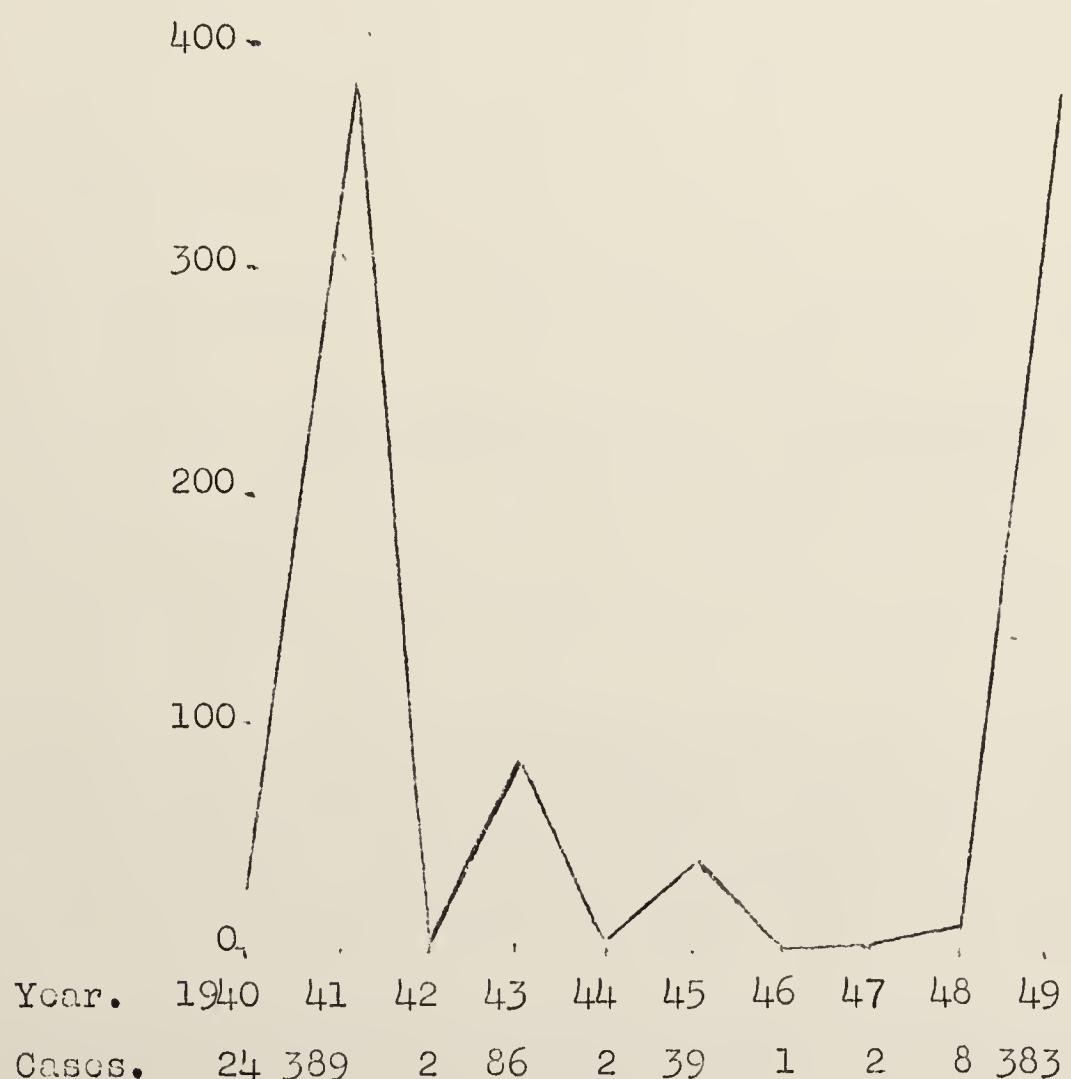


* = includes ONE DEATH EACH YEAR.

Diphtheria Immunisation commenced in Newmarket October 31st, 1940.

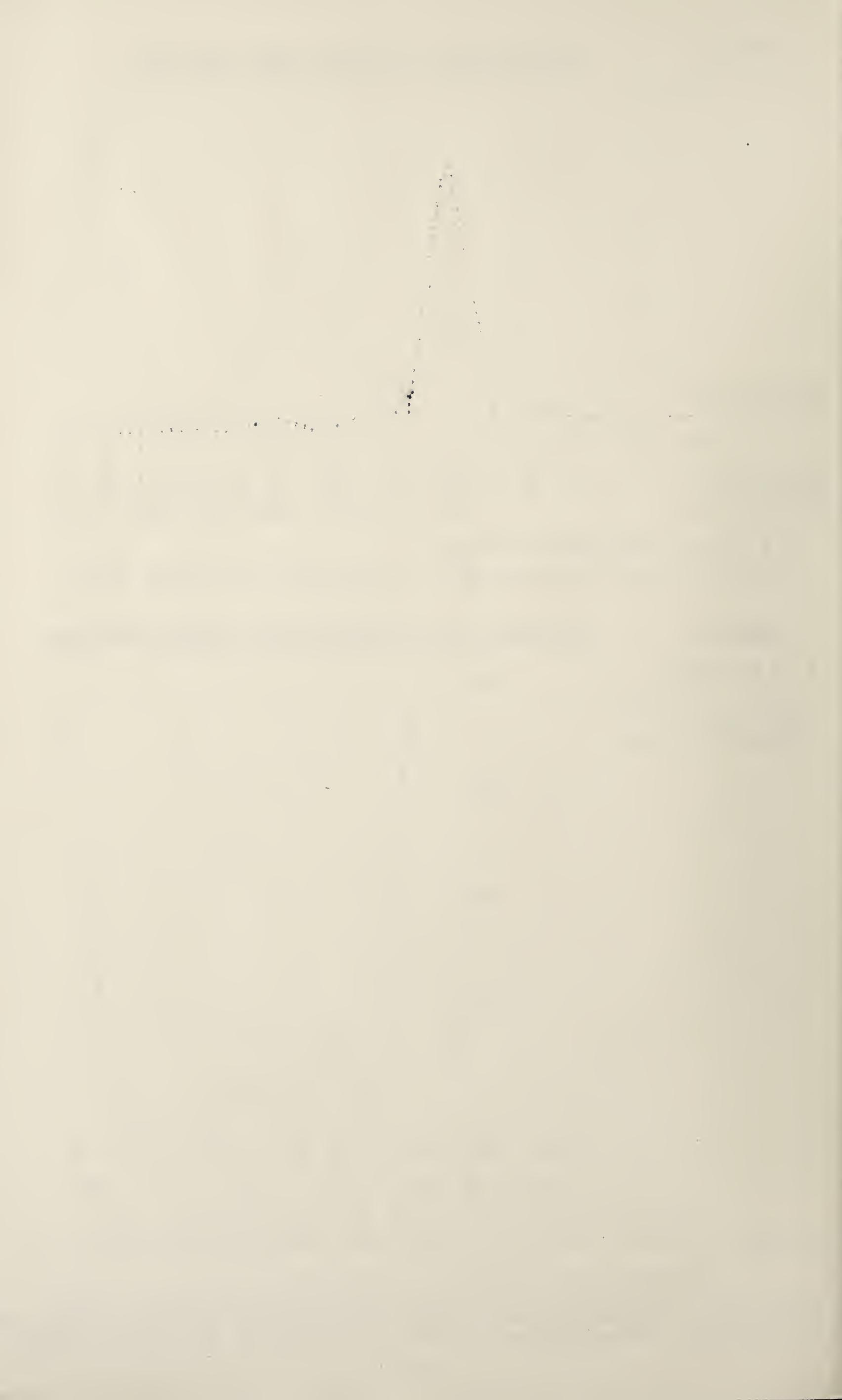
GRAPH B.NEWMARKET U.D.C. NOTIFICATIONS, MEASLES. 1940-1949.

1" = 100 cases.

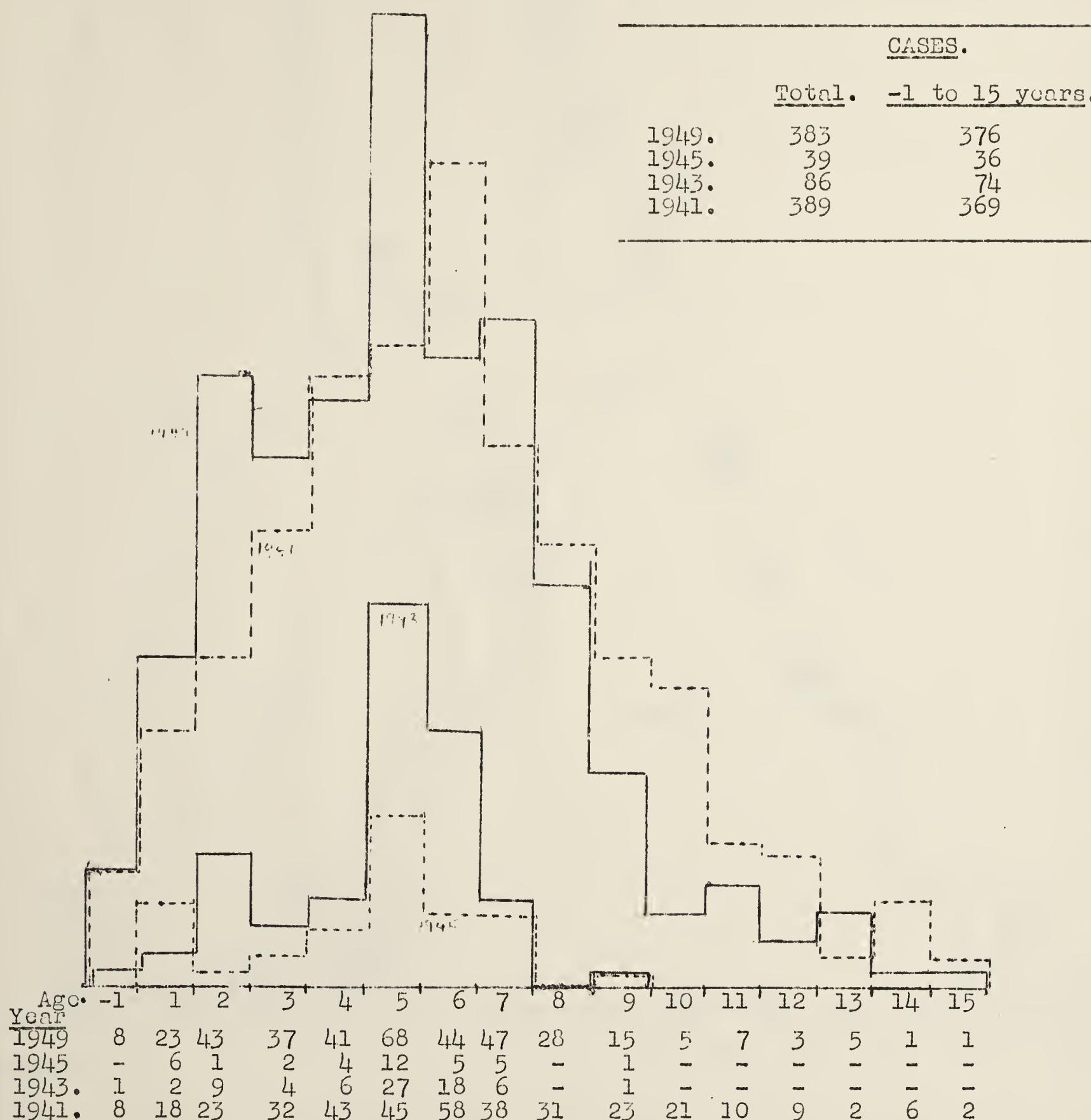
(Measles notifiable
only from
October 31st, 1940).

It will be noted from Graph B. that during the year 1949 an epidemic of Measles occurred - the 383 cases fortunately resulting in no deaths.

Graph C., on the following page, shows the incidence of Measles at each year of life for each of the four years (1941, 1943, 1945 and 1949) during which this disease was prevalent in Newmarket. Previous records are not available because Measles was only made notifiable from October 1939.



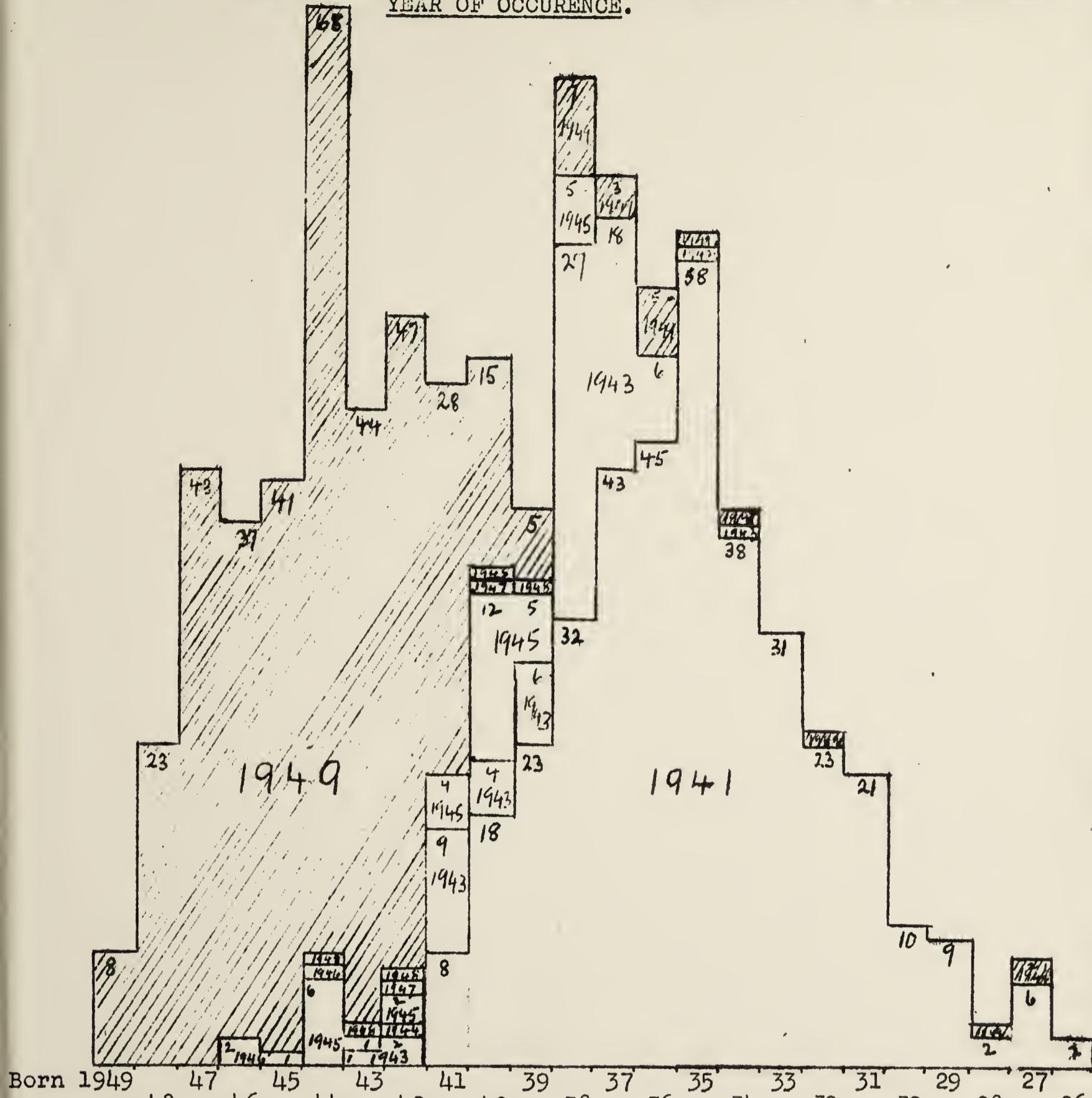
NEWMARKET U.D.C. NOTIFICATIONS.
 MEASLES EPIDEMICS IN YEARS 1949, 1945, 1943 & 1941.
 SHOWING INCIDENCE AT EACH YEAR OF AGE FROM UNDER
 ONE YEAR (-1) TO FIFTEEN YEARS (15).



The graph of each of the four years shows much similarity one to the other - the incidence before one year of age being small, (possibly due to a passive immunity conferred by the mother) thereafter rising in pre-school life and reaching a maximum at the age when school life begins (or in the following year if no epidemic is present when school is started). There then follows an apparent regular and steep decrease in the attack rate.

Graph D, on the following page, records the incidence of Measles in Newmarket since 1941. It will be observed that the lined pinnacles of the columns representing children or persons born in the years 1941 to 1927 who have contracted Measles indicate that in these year groups a total of 69 children (respectively 28, 15, 5, 7, 3, 5, 1, 1, 1, and 2) developed Measles during 1949 (previously indicated in Graph C, age 8, 9, 10, etc.).

The question has often been asked : "Why do such children fail to develop Measles during an epidemic in their early years and contract the disease during an epidemic in later years ?" An attempt has been made to find some reason why these 69 children developed Measles in 1949 whilst apparently being immune in 1941. The last notification of a case in the 1941 epidemic was on May 26th, 1941. It has



MEASLES																														
in	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	Total.	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	Total.	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	Total.
1949	8	23	43	37	41	68	44	47	28	15	5	7	3	5	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-		
1948	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1946	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1945	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	4	12	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1943	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	4	6	27	18	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	18	23	32	43	45	58	38	31	23	21	10	9	2	6	2	2	2			
Total.	8	23	43	39	42	76	47	54	49	51	40	71	64	56	60	40	31	24	21	10	9	3	8	2	2	2	2			

It has been found that only 17 of these 69 children were alive and living in Newmarket prior to the end of the 1941 epidemic, they being:-

In 1949. In 1941.

1 child 13 yrs. 5 years, elder brother & sister did not have Measles in 1941.
Had not started school 26/5/41.

1 child 13 yrs. 5 years, was then an only child. " " " "

2 children " 3 " each " " " "

5 " 9 " 1 " " " " " "

7 " 8 " under 1 " " " " " "

1 child 8 " " , a sister 2 yrs. did not have Measles in 1941.

This information, together with an interpretation of Graph C, may be indicative of the roll played by school attendance during a Measles epidemic.

